

recommendation, which calls for a White House conference, he is convinced, he said, as a southern Negro, that the social, political and economic reprisals which exist today in the South prevent the goodwill of white Southerners from being expressed. He felt such a conference would provide the forum for expressions of such goodwill. In urging action on the third recommendation, he said that wider dissemination of government information on this subject would provide the factual basis needed to educate further the communities and localities throughout the South and the Nation. He felt that without action along the lines of these three recommendations there would be a continuation of delaying tactics. He agrees that morals cannot be legislated (only education and religion can do this, he said) and that internal attitudes are hard to change, but that action is possible to attempt to control the external effects of such attitudes.

Mr. Wilkins emphasized the President's own record in the field of improvement of Negro rights, recalling the fact that **Armed Services** integration is now about complete, and that the **President** was responsible for the passage of the **Civil Rights Bill** last year. He then spoke on behalf of recommendation No. 4 and urged that the **Administration** seek again the inclusion of **Part III** which had been deleted during the heat of the debate last Fall. This is needed in order that more legal authority be provided the **Attorney General**. He said that the **Justice Department** was "inhibited, so it is reported" because they lack this necessary statutory authority. Wilkins then said he was "dismayed, distressed and angered" by the **Lemley** court decision of last Saturday. He said that the picture had been best described by a porter in **New York City** as he was leaving to come to **Washington**. The porter said that the decision has "given them a map," meaning that this decision has explained to the segregationists how best to proceed to defeat school integration. He then spoke of the necessity of protecting the right to vote, explaining that in one community in the South where a college was located, **Negro** faculty members with **Masters** and **Doctors** degrees were unable to qualify to vote because of the rigid tests administered by local registrars. He felt that when more **Negros** were able to vote in the South this would bring about peaceable change and adjustment. He said that the right to vote was the "most effective and bloodless way" to solve this whole problem. He said that it was natural for a colored person who felt aggrieved in a local community to want to turn to **Washington**, the **White House** and the **President** for aid. He then related to the **President** an incident which occurred during the **President's** visit to **Oklahoma City** last Fall in which eight high school science scholarship winners were presented to the **President**. One of them was a colored girl, he said, for whom this would never have been possible if integration had not taken place in that city in recent years.

